Midwest Spectrum Management Alliance, Inc.

Coordinating Indiana's Repeaters With Technical Excellence !

Why MiSMA?

Repeater coordination in the state of Indiana has essentially been non-functional for many years, and Indiana Radio Amateurs deserve better. MiSMA is committed to technical excellence in the coordination process, and will be working for you.. why? "..because it's the right thing to do!" Not only will MiSMA's coordination process be second to none, but it will also be done efficiently, and quickly. Getting coordinated will typically now take 4 - 6 weeks maximum, not the usual 6 - 18 months as in the past. Should you ever need help, MiSMA will never be far away. Just ask!

Amateur radio relay station frequency coordinations are developed on a mutual non-interference basis. Midwest Spectrum Management Alliance, Inc. reserves the right to revoke the coordination of a MiSMA coordinated relay station if serious interference is encountered on the output of any other coordinated relay station. Relay stations are coordinated to be in operation on a continuous basis. If the relay station is "off-the-air" for 60-days or more, and if MiSMA is not notified in writing of the "off-the-air" status, the frequency coordination will be revoked. If any coordinated parameters are exceeded, or the relay station is moved from its coordinated location, without first receiving re-coordination from MiSMA, the frequency coordination will be revoked.

The information on the coordination request form is necessary to accurately calculate the best possible frequency pair, while insuring compliance and cooperation with adjacent state relay station frequency coordinators. Make your information complete and accurate.

Definitions

MiSMA Membership Form: This green colored form should be used to request new membership to MiSMA or renew a membership that is about to expire. Remember, we're working for **you**, and can only continue successfully with your support.

Frequency Coordination Request Form: This yellow colored form should be used to request frequency coordination for new repeater systems. Even if you've been coordinated in the past by another organization, this information is necessary to keep our records up-to-date.

Frequency Coordination Update Form: The white form should be used yearly, to keep your frequency coordination current, and MiSMA records up-to-date. We can't stress enough how important this update information is. Make copies as needed.

Relay Station: A repeater or auxiliary station.

Sponsor: This is the radio amateur or club that will be sponsoring the relay station. This will be the call sign on the system.

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Trustee: This is the radio amateur who is responsible for the proper operation and upkeep of the relay station. The *Trustee*, and *Sponsor*, can and may indeed be the same individual. If this is true, indicate such on the request form.

Frequency Band: 144MHz, 440MHz, etc. Unless you have found an open frequency pair, MiSMA will conduct a search for you in the frequency band requested. If you feel that you've found an open frequency pair, use these values instead.

CTCSS: Continuous Tone Controlled Squelch System, otherwise known as **"PL"** (Trademark - Motorola "Private Line"). Requiring a PL tone to access your system does **not** mean that it's closed to the public. With today's congested bands, a PL tone is almost required in all installations to insure minimum interference to and from other systems. In the northern third of Indiana, 131.8Hz (primary) and 173.8Hz (secondary) are popular. In the central third of the state, 88.5Hz, 127.3Hz, and 123.0Hz are commonly used. In the southern part of the state, 107.2Hz, 136.5Hz, and 103.5Hz, are popular. Some system will allow 100Hz (in addition to the normally used PL tone) to access their system for those transient operators who may not know the normal access PL tone.

Duplexed: This means that you will be using a device that allows the relay station to transmit and receive on the same antenna, at the same time.

Antenna Pattern: Is your antenna omni-directional (equal radiation pattern in all directions), or directional (like a beam)?

TX/RX-Ant. AGL: Height above ground level in feet. This measurement is from ground level to the very top of your antenna.

TX/RX-Site AMSL: Site elevation above mean sea level. This measurement is how high above sea level, your **ground** is. This value can usually be obtained from geological survey maps. Check with your local library.

System Control: Will you have multiple receive sites? How will these sites communicate with the main relay station? Will you control your relay station remotely? All relay stations can be controlled locally. How about wire-line (telephone) control? Will you be using an RF link? The frequency band for this link must be in the 222MHz band or higher.

TX/RX-LAT/LON: This is the latitude and longitude where the relay station will be located. These values can also be extrapolated from geological survey maps. If you have problems with obtaining these values, contact MiSMA with you address information, and we can obtain these values for you.

TX-ERP: Transmitter's effective radiated power. This is the amount of power measured (or calculated) at the ***input*** to your antenna multiplied by the gain factor of your antenna. If you have 100-watts at the input of your antenna, and your antenna's gain is: (3db, erp=100x2), (6db, erp=100x4), (9db, erp=100x8), (10db, erp=100x10). If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask. We're here to help!

Questions should be directed to Jim Buszkiewicz, KF9EB, P.O.Box 169, New Carlisle, IN 46552-0169, (219) 654-3226, E-Mail: kf9eb@interlink-2000.com.

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